"I was troubled

with Dyspepsia, and

was in such a condi-

tion I could not walk.

In a week after I

commenced taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I Felt Better

Since taking four bot-

ties I am perfectly

cured-never felt bet-

work hard, eat heart-

ily and sleep well.

My wife says there

is nothing like Hood's

Sarsaparilla. Can't

JOHN W. SNYDER.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJ. GEN. NEL-SON A. MILES.

His Remarks on the Conduct of Soldiers During the Debs Strike-The New Magazine Rifle.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- The annual report of Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Department of the Missouri, showing the conduct of affairs in that department, is a remarkably short document, considering the stormy period of internal strife covered by it. But, notwithstanding its brevity, it contains some very terse and significant statements relative to the strike. The report begins with the statement that there have been no changes of troops in the department during the year, and continues as follows: "As in previous years, the troops in the Indian and Oklahoma Territories have been occupied during much of their time in removing the 'respassers from the public lands, in preserving order in the newly-settled region, and in keeping the peace between hostile factions of the anti-civilized Indian tribes. In addition to removing and expelling intruders in the Choctaw nation and from the Osage and Kaw Indian reservations, the troops stationed at Forts Sill, Reno and Supply were called on for the purpose of protecting United States mails, guarding railroad bridges and supporting the United States marshal in making arrests. All of these difficult duties have been performed in a manner which shows good judgment and discretion on the part of the officers, and a good state of discipline and faithful service on the part of the troops, and it is believed that but for their prompt intervention much bloodshed would have "esulted. The troops having quickly and efficiently accomplished the arduous duties assigned | to them, have been withdrawn from the field and returned to their respective sta-

The report states in detail the companies and troops of regulars that were concentrated in Chicago "by the orders of the President of the United States to execute the orders and processes of the United States Court, to prevent the obstruction of the United States mails and generally to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States." General Miles then continues in the following strain: "The conduct of the troops in restoring order and confidence where mob violence and a reign of terror existed in Chicago was marked by great forbearance, fortitude and excellent discipline, and their presence and action here very greatly contributed to the Caintenance of civil law, and in my opinion exed this country from a serious rebellion, when one had been publicly declared to ex-Let by one most responsible for its exist-ence." The remainder of the report is very formal and is confined to a recital of the subsequent withdrawal of the troops, their maneuvers in sham battle and some complimentary remarks upon their effi-Appropriations of the Last Congress

An appendix to the report is contributed by Capt. J. M. Lee, Ninth Infantry, assistant to the inspector-general, in the shape of a brief history of the strike movements at Chicago. The officer states that he hopes to be able to make a more comprehensive report later on, "covering as fully as pos-sible the operations of the United States troops in this storm center of violence, disorder and arson, which at times threatened the overthrow of all law and government." In this short report Captain Lee says: "Throughout all these perilous times it is gratifying to state that the conduct, discipline and efficiency of the troops were so pronounced that even their presence overawed the turbulent and lawless and won from every reputable, lawabiding citizen, whether laboring man or capitalistevery newspaper without exception-highest encomiums and the warmest expressions of gratitude from all who were not in sympathy with anarchy, arson and pillage. Where all did so well it is but justice to say that a very large share of the difficult, delicate and dangerous duty fell to the lot of the Fifteenth Infantry, with which that regiment performed its onerous task is an addition to its splen-did record, of which any regiment might well feel proud. This regiment, in the past two years, has been subject to undeserved abuse by some of the Chicago papers, but now that it has contributed so largely to saving this great city from arson and pillage, now that the regiment has so successfully passed through the crucial test in presence of its whilom detractors, its high

merit seems to be properly recognized, and too much cannot be said in its praise."

WEAK POINT IN CASE OF WAR, Uncle Sam Lacks Gun Factories-The

New Army Rifle.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- The work of equipping the troops of the regular army with the new magazine rifle is progressing as rapidly as the limited plant of Springfield National Armory will permit. The fabrication of the complex and accurate machinery necessary to make the new weapon required much time, and now the plant is M running order; the output is about 25,000 arms per year. As fast as the arms are completed they are issued to the troops, and at this rate it will be about a year before our small army is brought up to a modern standard by being supplied with magazine guns. When this work is accomplished the ordnance officers will turn their attention to the militia. A sample weapon has been sent to the national guard of each State so that the men may familiarize themselves with it, but at the present rate of output it will be several years at least before they can all be sup-

This fact has deeply impressed some distinguished military men in Washington, taken in connection with the rather startling suggestions made by General Schofield in his annual report just published, touching the insufficiency of our army in the point of numerical strength, and his comparison of the United States with China from a military standpoint. It has always been the proud boast of the public men who have resisted the establishment of a good standing army, that, in case of hostile attack, the government could secure a million volunteers in a day. To this military experts of to-day are replying by the question, what are we to do with these raw volunteers, and how shall they

One of the most distinguished tacticians now living, who is perhaps more familiar with our military resources than any man in the country, has asked this question. Following out his line of reasoning he made a rather surprising observation. Said he: "Having in view the incompleteness our scheme of coast defense, and the of our scheme of coast defense, and the compared with the magnificent navies of Europe, I have no hesitation in saying that it is entirely possible for at least two of the nations of Europe to land 250,000 troops on our Atlantic coast. To these we can oppose with about 50,000 soldiers, 20,000 being of the regular army and 30,000 militia, for I am convinced that this is about our effective military strength in an emergency. number of raw volunteers. But the latter we cannot arm and equip. at requires, as you see, much time to do this, and I am of the opinion that the foreign invaders would be able to occupy St. Louis before we could make the arms, for, of course, we would be prevented by the neutrality acts from purchasing abroad. I believe that General Schofield rather understated the case in comparing the United States with China, but the fact is that we are not nearly so well prepared by land or sea to resist attack from even one European power as was China to resist Japan. The disproportion in effective force is even greater, and for the United States to rely on its latent power and on its vast popu-lation and wealth is as wrong as was China's reliance on the same facts."

DEMOCRATIC FIGURES.

Offices Created and Abolished, WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.-The annual vol-

ume on appropriations, new offices, etc., required by law to be prepared under the direction of the committee on appropriations, has just been completed by Mr. T. P. Cleaves and Mr. J. C. Courts, clerks, respectively, of the Senate and House committees, and shows that the total specific appropriations made at the first and second sessions of the Fifty-third Congress amount to \$391,156,000; permanent appropriation, \$101,074,680, making a grand total of \$492,230,685. The new offices created are 474 in number, at an annual cost of \$654,712.50, and the offices omitted and abolished are 923 in number, at an annual cost of \$1,225,-992.40, showing a net reduction in number of 449 and in amounts \$581,179.90. The salaries increased are ten in number, at a cost of \$33,741, and the salaries reduced are sixty-nine, at annual cost of \$26,800, or net reduction of fifty-nine in number and a net increase in cost of \$76,941. The offices created and abolished are mainly in the following departments and bureaus:

New Offices-Civil-service Commission, 40; Navy Department, 1; Department of Jus-tice, 9; District of Columbia, 71; diplomatic and consular service, 14; naval establish-

Triumph

Offices Abolished—Treasury Department, 161; independent treasury, 13; War Department, 382; Interior Department, 5; Postof-

A World's Tribute.

America Leads the Nations in

the March of Progress.

grandest was the exhibit of American products. The Ex-

hibition was, in this respect, an object lesson of the grandeur

and glory of the Republic. Among the exhibits from the

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Washington, backed by an intelligent jury at the Exposition.

found it strongest in leavening power, peerless in its purity

Received Highest Award

At the World's Fair.

Nothing could settle so decisively the immeasureable

superiority of Dr. Price's over all other nowders as the

The Chief Chemist of the Agricultural Department at

United States no article of its class stood so high as

and beyond comparison in uniform excellence,

The award is a matter of official record.

great honor bestowed at Chicago

Among the wonders of the World's Columbian Fair the

THE STRICKEN CZAR fice Department, 12; Agricultural Department, 18; coast survey, 9; military estab-

ONCE A SAMSON, BUT ENFEEBLED BY HIGH LIVING AND DISSIPATION.

An Estimate of His Character-His Successor Is Fond of Gay Life, mower; Charles A. Kruetch, Logansport, device for operating jail doors; Warren Sweet, assignor to J. F. Curtice, Fort Strong-Willed and Insignificant.

Brazil, boiler; David D. Weisell, Fort Wayne, nut lock.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- A medal of honor has been awarded to Andrew Mc-Cormack, late sergeant of the One-hundredand-twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, now a resident of Monticello, Minn., for most distinguished gallantry as a member of the storming party at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.
The postoffice at Hopewell, Ripley county, has been discontinued; mail to Holton. The cash balance in the treasury to-day

MR. LAYARD SPEAKS.

was \$116,011,117; gold reserve, \$60,150,698.

Patents Granted Indianians.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- Patents have

been granted the following residents of In-

diana. Samuel H. Altland, Indianapolis,

and S. Mayer, of Cincinnati, O., hat confor-

mater; George P. Kirsch, Decatur, lawn

Wayne, washing machine; John W. Train-

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

He Has Nothing but Praise for the People and Queen of England.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 16.-All Delaware turned out to-night to formally welcome Embassador Thomas F. Bayard back to his State and city, after an absence of eighteen months as the representative of his government to the court of St. James. It was a great demonstration and those who attended were numbered only by the capacity of the opera house in which the ceremonies were held. Deafening applause greeted Embassador Bayard as he was conducted upon the stage, and he was visibly affected by the warmth of affection of the greeting. The ceremonies were brief and simple, without formality. Senator Gray arose, and, on behalf of the vast audience, welcomed the honored guest of the evening. In responding Mr. Bayard said, speaking of his treatment abroad: "From one and all in the country to which I have been accredited has come to me nothing but the most unbounded courtesy and kindness, Everywhere I found the name of an American was received with honor; was received with favor, such as I believe has been extended to no other people than ourselves. From the beneficent, the benign, the venerable lady whose virtues so illustrate the happy reign over a contented people; through the officials down into the very heart of the people in the mass I have found nothing but friendly hands and kind words. I went as a friend, I have been received as a friend. I went as a friend to clear up all misunderstandings and to bring together the hearts and the feelings of two nations bound by ties such as exist between no other two nations on the globe. The foundations of this government of ours were not laid in craft, in cunning or corruption. They were laid in self-respect and honor; they were laid by men who, when they made a law, meant to obey it, and not to evade it. They are governed by laws of their own creation. It is that spirit of justice to your neighbor, of dealing fairly and candidly by him, that makes it all the more necessary that he shall deal so by you. It is so in respect to foreign relations; it will be so in respect of our home. I came back to America only loving my country the more. I am glad to bear testimony to-day to the good feeling everywhere exhibited through-out Great Britain for the American people, and to say that I hope there never will be an honest British hand stretched out that there will not be an honest American hand

BONNEY NOT DISHEARTENED.

He Thinks the Late Religious Congress Will Have Beneficial Effect.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 .- President C. C. Bonney, of the world's fair parliament of religions, commenting to-day on the report of ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, after a tour around the world, that the effect of the parliament had been disheartening to Christian missionaries abroad, said: "Assuming that the first effect is apparently prejudicial to Christian missionaries, I am entirely confident that the final outcome of the parliament of religions will be enormously beneficial to the cause of Christian missions, and will, indeed, finally result in an acknowledgment throughout the whole world of the supremacy of the Christian religion. The first effect of the new excitement will be to create a willingness on the part of the foreign peoples to put their religions in comparison with that of Jesus Christ. This is something that hitherto they have never been willing to do. and every sincere Christian would hail such a comparison with delight. One thing is almost universally admitted: henceforth, Christian missionary work must be conducted with increased ability, learning and wisdom. We can no longer think that while we need men of a high order of merit for home service, we can be justified in sending those of indifferent ability to what we have been accustomed to call 'heathen lands.' I, therefore, expect to see the great missionary societies of the world enlarge and increase their work and adapt it more wisely than hitherto has ever been done to the actual conditions of the people to whom they desire to bring a knowledge of the Di-vine person and the divine words."

JUDGE SCOTT WROTH.

He Will Stand No "Monkeving" in the Case of Editor Rosewater.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 16. - The unusual scene of one district judge defying the authority of five other judges of the district sitting as a court was witnessed in Omaha to-day and is likely to provoke some very peculiar situations before being settled. The case of editor Rosewater, of the Bee, who is charged with libel by ex-Sheriff Bennett, and who asked to be tried by some judge other than Judge C. R. Scott, caused the trouble. On the editor's appeal to the other five judges they decided to hear the case and cited the editor to appear at 9 a. m. to-morrow for trial. When Judge Scott was notified of the judges' decision he declared that the case could not be transferred from the criminal branch of the court. He then made an order nullifying the action of the five judges and ordering Mr. Rosewater to appear before him at 9 a. m. to-morrow for trial. While court was in session he said: "We have now met the crossroads, and I do not propose to take either side, but, instead, am going to tread right in the middle of the road. Here I am, an American citizen, sixty-two years of age, and stand upon a broad guage platform that will permit me to give every man a fair and impartial trial. If I did not want to give Rosewater a fair trial the motion might be excused. There is no law to take this case off my docket and it will stay take this case off my docket, and it will stay there. If there is any monkeying about it, some one is going to be cited to appear for contempt, and I think I am a pretty good authority on contempt."

Recited Her Ode to the Jury.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.-Miss Harriet Mon-roe, of Chicago, the author of the Columroe, of Chicago, the author of the Columbian ode, was a witness in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Shipman to-day, where her suit for damages against the New York World is being tried. She wants damages for the publication of an alleged incorrect version of her poem without her authority and in violation of the copyright. Miss Monroe read the poem aloud to the jury with much dramatic effect. She is a jury with much dramatic effect. She is a pretty young woman, and was becomingly dressed in a blue serge suit. The trial will continue for several days.

\$17.30-Richmond, Va., and Return-

\$17.30. Via Pennsylvania line, through Pittsburg and Washington. Tickets on sale Oct. 16, 17 and 18, good for return trip until Nov. 1. Call at ticket offices for further informa-

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fif'y years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

The Best in the Market. 'The best beer in the market is the "Home Brew" and "Columbia." All connoisseurs admit that fact. In bottles. Telephone 1050.

The perspiration to great extent de-purates the blood; that is, it carries off its impurities. If the pores become obstructed. these impurities, when they do not remain latent in the circulation, cause eruptions. The remedy for this state of things is Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

er, Fort Wayne, reed organ; John Vance, New York World.

The Emperor Alexander III, who was born in 1845, was never expected to reign, but was intended to lead the life of a soldier. It was upon his brother Nicholas, the Czarevitch, that all the best training was lavished. It was he who, as the eldest son, was supposed to be destined to ascend the throne and rule autocratically 100,000,000

But this eldest son, tended like a hothouse plant, was overeducated, overforced and died of physical and nervous exhaustion in the flower of his early manhood. Alexander, who had always peen regarded as the fool of the family, now became the heir to the throne. What sort of young man was he? What preparations had he received for the exalted position to which he would now in the fullness of time be

Well, he was a surly young giant. Opinions he was believed to have none. If he possessed any he had at least kept them pretty much to himself. - Like his brothers, Valdimir and Alexis, he was the performer of fabulous feats at the supper table. He was a splendid wrestler, extremely powerful, who could drink more champaign than any of his brothers, and who took pleasure in imitating the tricks with which history has credited Peter the Great.

Thus he used to crush horseshoes in the hollow of his hand, roll silver rubles into tubes, between his thumb and finger, and used to sally forth with his brothers to disreputable drinking places at night, in strict incognito, and thrash the assembled company. Whether he ever stopped the sails of a windmill in full motion, as Peter is reputed to have done, is not on record.

He had been brought up in strict belief in the orthodox Greek Church, and, while his father was a free thinker and believed in little else than pleasure, the younger tions of his national Byzantine faith, and made of his religious preceptor, Pobedonostzeff, his friend and confidant, almost the keeper of his conscience.

For the rest, he cared little for books and less for art, but he delighted in the details of militarism, and, being big and strong, was on the whole harmiess and even gentle, though surly and self-con-HIS MARRIAGE.

It was this giant, living in intellectual darkness, who, fresh from the wine cellars of St. Petersburg, was thrown into the arms of the beautiful Dagmar of Den-This Princess had been betrothed to the

heir-apparent to the Russian throne. What did it matter that Nicholas was dead? There was still an heir-apparent. Her perents were poor and anxious for good matches for their daughters; besides there were high political reasons. Her sister had married the Prince of

Wales. Russia and England would thus become related. The ever-meddling Queen Victoria was suspected to have a finger in the pie. And then Denmark, the best part of which had just been swallowed up by Prussia, wanted powerful friends. In short, the beauty and the beast were united, the beautiful Dagmar to the repuisive and dissipated Alexander.

That repulsive giant developed into what is called a good husband. But not suddenly. Horrid scandals had to pave the way, It was across the vilest wickednesses of a corrupt court that the road of domestic At first Alexander neglected his wife, who was too beautiful and delicate a

flower for him to appreciate. But his father's attentions to her and the stories which these attentions called into being made him madly jealous. He satisfied himself that these were slanders, but he began to see that the flower he was neglecting was beautiful and sweet. The Empress Dagmar certainly had as little brains as her husband. She was frivolous, and, having been brought up in

great poverty, was naturally very extravagant. She loved dress and vanities, and especially dancing. If her husband was sullen and taciturn, a sort of Saul, she was a kind of female David, full of life and animation, and he grew to love her.

Alexander III had few opinions and little learning, but he had an ambitious favorite in the person of his old tutor, Pobedonostzeff. This man is very nearly a genius—an evil genius, perhaps, but still

He saw that Russia was drifting towards republicanism. It was then the fashion to be either liberal and "Western" or to talk of a revival of the old republic of Novgored under the form of a confederation of all Siavonic countries.

TAKES THE THRONE. A clever journalist saw how to turn this latter movement to account. He argued that the autocracy was a purely national institution, and that the confederation of Slavonic nations should be consummated under a Czar. This man was Karkoff. He won over Pobedonostzeff, and he succeeded in inducing the Czarevitch to put himself at the head of this natural party. The Czarevitch hated his father. The stories about Dagmar and the treatment he had received as the fool of the family were sufficient for this, for he was resentful. Alexander II was a Western. He coquetted with France and Germany. His son hated both countries, and also hated theories. When, in 1881, the Czar feil a victim to the intrigues of his brother Constantine and was murdered, it was due largely to the energy of Vladimir, who then commanded the Imperial Guards, that Alexander III ascended the throne, and a palace

revolution did not place the crown on Constantine's head. For this reason Alexander has forgiven his brother many acts of robbery and debauchery.

On the throne he remained the chief of the Slavonic party. But he was practical, and did not advocate any of those wild schemes which his friends wished him to carry out. He had commanded an army in the Russo-Turkish war, and knew something of the terrors of warfare. He was, therefore, obstinately in favor of peace. Besides, much as he respected the religious and intriguing fanatic, Pobedonostzeff, the

Empress hated this man, and so the fanatic never quite got the upper hand. Alexander III had a certain kind of cunning, which stupid men possess, and did not mind increasing the power of Russia by the arts of diplomacy. When his cunning failed him, as in the case of Bulgaria, he had the common sense to swallow his pride, and did not proceed to bloodshed. This was

his great merit.
Otherwise he was an indifferent and lazy monarch, who governed Russia by means of favorites. He picked them up wherever he could find them, and prided himself on his faculty of discovering genius. In this respect he had something of Napoleon But all the talk of his great industry is sheer nonsense. He spent most of his time

sleeping, eating and drinking. This was the cause of his disease. He did not take sufficient exercise. When his ministers presented him with projects of laws he would retire to his study and go to sleep over them He is also very miserly and hated expense. The furniture in his palaces is in a disgraceful state of untidiness because he

grudged the money for repairs. In his dress also he is untidy, and his valets have the greatest difficulty in turning him out He is very shy and a poor speaker. In fact, he has no talents, but he is an honest and a moral man, who tried to do his duty, who was brave and did not fear death, and who, if he could, would have done a great deal of good, but he had not the originality of character to rise superior to his advisers, and he was intensely fealous of his imperial authority.

Six foot three in height, weighing 250 pounds, the Emperor looks like a giant. He has small eyes, straight, hard eyebrows, a small forehead, a fair beard and a coarse mouth. In appearance he is not unlike the peasants he ruled.

THE CZAREVITCH. A very different person is Nicholas Alexandrovitch. Short in stature, insignificant in appearance, generally supposed to be an idiot, he has, nevertheless, many amiable and gentle qualities, and a kind heart, besides a very strong will. Born in 1868, he developed so slowly and

showed so few mental gifts, that his parents called in a specialist to pronounce upon his health. This scientific gentleman pronounced the youth a congenital idiot, and was nearly killed for his frankness by the irascible Czar, who gave him a swinging box on the ear.

But the young Prince, if very far from being a genius, is certainly no fool. He has the weedy physique of his mother, is very sallow, and has extraordinarily expression-

less bluish-gray eyes, the bushy black eye-brows over which do not improve his appearance. He has lately grown a beard which has given him a more manly aspect and made him look like the cousin he is of the Duke of York, out it is an ugly likeness. There is the square Tartar head and the curious Tartar snub nose, which pronounces

him a Russian. As a boy his appearance driving through the streets of St. Petersburg in his Cossack uniform, and seated in a small sleigh, was distinctly insignificant. The writer re-members seeing him in 1890, looking nervously at the passers-by in the street, as though he expected every next minute to have a bomb hurled at him. Imposing he was not, but simple, and kindly certainly.
His masters, charged with the duty of
educating him for his great position, in the freedom of private conversation used to testify to his intelligence and applica-

It has been stated that he has no knowledge of politics. This is not correct. For the last five years he has been in the habit of presiding over the Council of State, a duty which his father's laziness made irksome to him. At these meetings the young man conducted the business with surprising ability and tact. Much more tact than his father ever showed.

He has a will of his own. His father wanted him very much to marry one of the daughters of Nikita, the reigning Prince of Montenegro. These young ladies are of the Greek faith; they were educated at a fashionable school at St. Petersburg, and they are fine, handsome, tall and strong, of superb physique, with coal-black hair and eyes to match. But the young Czarevitch would have none of them. He had fixed his affections elsewhere.

IN LOVE WITH AN ACTRESS. Alexander III, mindful of the sad fate of his brother Nicholas, who had died of nervous debility, determined that his delicate son should escape that fate. Manners are still somewhat primitive in Russia, and so the Czarevitch was introduced to a very charming actress, with whom he fell violently in love, and who became his mistress. He loved this woman, who had an excellent disposition, so passionately that he declared his intention of marrying her, backing his resolution by the theories of Tolstoi. His father lost his temper, but did not succeed in frightening the young man, who declared that if he was not allowed to marry her he would not marry any one

It was for this reason that the Czarevitch was sent on his famous journey round the world, in order to give him other ideas. The wild and boisterous but extremely powerful Grand Duke George of Greece went with him to amuse and take

The young princes behaved with anything but the repose which marks the caste of Vere de Vere. The journey was a perpetual orgy, interrupted by boxing, swimming and fencing matches. It was on this trip that the Czarevitch's brother, the Grand Duke George of Russia, sowed the seeds of the of Greece was too rough a playmate and inclined to forget his strength. The box-Russian George, who had to be sent home by himself, a spar having been clumsily dropped on his head in the course of some mad pranks.

To atone for his misfortune, the Grand Duke George of Greece saved the life of the Czarevitch on the memorable occasion when he was attacked by a Japanese policeman in Tokio, who hit the Czarevitch over the head with a sword. THE ROW IN TOKIO.

The true story of that affray has never been told in print. It was simply this: The young princes, in ordinary civilian dress, had determined to see life, and were making a night of it. In the course of their fun they were taken to a house of amusement reserved only for the relaxation of the priests. It was guarded by a policeman, and for a layman to enter was

Faithful to his duty and the teachings of his religion, the policeman tried to prevent the young princes from entering. As words would not avail, he drew his sword and hit the "foreign devil" a blow across the head. Instantly the Grand Duke George laid him low with the formidable cudgel which he is in the habit of carrying, and hurried the Czarevitch away. The trip around the world had its desired effect. It very much fortified the constitution of the Czarevitch, showed him "cities and manners" and cured him of his love for the actress, who had meanwhile been spirited away.
On his return, however, he fell in love with the Princess Alix of Hesse. He had always had a penchant for her, and now determined to make her his wife. His determination gave his parents more trouble, but his good-natured aunt, the Duchess of Coburg, then Duchess of Edin-burgh, stood his friend. He was brought to London, and the Queen took to him. The Princess Alix, however, is a little afraid of the perilous honor of occupying a Russian throne, and does not much relish the idea of giving up her religion in which she has been educated. The course of true love never did run smooth.

What kind of an Emperor Nicholas Alexandrovitch will make it is difficult to tell. still, there is reason to believe that while he will be quite as peace-loving as his father, he will be less inclined to play a great diplomatic part in Europe. He is more likely to resemble his great-uncle, Alexander I, and while anxious to introduce liberal institutions into his country, may probably succumb eventually to the evil councils of self-seeking courtiers. Still, he may have surprises in store for us, and do something great. It is always the unexpected that happens, and he is still too young-only twenty-six--to have definitely formed his character.

Editor Iowa Plain Dealer Cured of Insufferable Itching and Pain by the Cuticura Remedies.

No Less Than Five Physicians Consuited. Their Combined Wisdom Followed Without Benefit.

I am sixty-six years old. In August, 1803, was troubled with the peculiar skin disease to which people of my age are subject, known among medical men as eczema. Its first appearance was near the ankles. It rapidly extended over the lower extremities until my legs were nearly one raw sore; from legs the trouble extended across the hips, shoulders and the entire length of the arms, the legs and arms greatly swoden with an itching, burning pain, without cessation.
Although the best medical advice attainable was employed, no less than five physicians of the place being consulted and the prescriptions being the result of their combined wisdom, the disease, though at parently checked, would recur in a few days as bad as ever; during its progress my weight fell away about twenty-five rounds. As an experiment I began the use of CUTICURA, following the simple and plain instructions given with the REMEDIES, and in four weaks found myself well, with skin soft and natural in color, the itching and pain entirely relieved.

W. R. MEAD,

Editor Iowa Plain Dealer, Cresco, Ia.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS CUTICURA REMEDIES speedily cure every humor

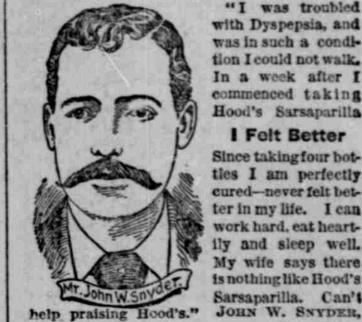
and disease of the skin, sealp, and blood, with loss of hair, whether itching, burning, scaly, pimply, and blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, hereultary, or contagious, when physicians fail. I was operated on two years ago for an abscess. which left a running sore, which five doctors

said could only be helped by another operation.
I almost gave up in despair. \$3.50 worth of the
CUTICURA REMEDIES cured rie, and I am now
well and strong. Mrs. ANNIE KULEN,
2101 Lawrence St., Denver, Col. Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. POTTER DEUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free. PINPLES, blackheads, chapped and olly skin cured by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 29, 30 and 31.



Monday Eve., . . "THE LAST WORD." Tuesday Eve., "TAMING OF THE SHREW." (Miss Rehan as Katharine.) Wednesday Eve., . "TWELFTH NIGHT." (Miss Rehan as Viola.)

Sale of seats will open Saturday, October 20th, at 9
A.M., at the box office of the theatre.

Mail and telegraphic orders should be addressed to
Dickson & Talbott, Indianapolis.

Prices: Orchestra, \$2.00; Orchestra Circle, \$2.50;
Dress Circle, \$2.00; Balcony, \$1.50; Gallery, \$1.00.

GRAND MATINEE TO DAY TO-NIGHT

Last Two Performances-Pinero's Great Comedy "THE AMAZONS"

Miss JOHNSTONE BENNETT and the New York Company, under the management of Chas. Frohman. PRICES -Night: Orchestra and Boxes, \$1.50; Dress Circle, \$1; Balcony (reserved), 75c; Balcony (aumission), 50c; Gallery, 25c Matinee: Orchestra and Boxes, 75c; Dress Circle, 50c; Balcony, 25c.

Oct. 18, 19, 20-"A TEXAS STEER. ENGLISH'S MATINEE TO-DAY

LAST TIMES OF BARNEY FERGUSON

In his new Vandeville Farce Duffy's Blunders Prices-Night: Gallery, 15c; balcony, 25; dress

circle, 50c: orchestra, 75c, orchestra circle, \$1: stage, boxes, \$2.50. Matinee: Lower floor, 50c; balcony, ENGLISH'S To-morrow Night Only

Mrs. Potter. Mr. Bellew

And their excellent company in Alexander Dumas' "IN SOCIETY" PRI ES-Orchestra and Orchestra Circle, \$1.50;

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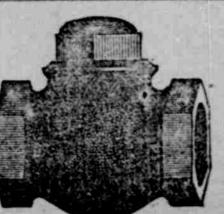
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